MOVEMENT OF NEW YORK TROOPS.

UNITED STATES GUARD. This regiment is accepted by Gov. Morgan for the service for three years, and will go forward to the seat of war forthwith. Col. Torre, formerly of her Britannic Majesty's Seventeenth regiment, and lately connected with the organization of the original New York British Volunteers, with all (excepting four who compose the present British Volunteers) his officers, are embodied in present British Volunteers) his officers, and consider in this regiment. These, with few exceptions, have seen active service in the Crimea and this country. There are still a few vacant commissions for thoroughly drilled officers. Any such wishing to join will please make im-mediate application to Co. Torre, at headquarters, No. of Pine street, New York. Men who originally enlisted un-der Col. Torre, as New York British Volunteers, and wish still to greve under him, are invited to report themselves at the above place.

FIRST REGIMENT UNION BRIGADE.

This regiment is under command of a graduate of West Point, and has been accepted by the War Department, and ordered to be mustered into service. The headquar-ters are at No. 13 Broadway. The officers will be selected solely with regard to their capacity for instruction and command. A uniformity of discipline and drill, in accordance with clearly defined principles of military law and science, will characterize the entire organization. Companies or parts of companies, of not less than twenty-five men, will be received from any part of the State; but the men offered are required to be of good appearance, sound in mind and body, well formed, of good appearance, and in every way fitted to perform the duties required. Any person of unobjectionable character and capacity, who shall tender twenty-live men as above, shall be entitled, when the men are accepted, to the position of second lieutenant; fifty men to a first lieutenancy, and one hundred men to a captaincy; but under no circumstances will a person be mustered into the service as a commissioned officer who does not show himself equal to the duties of his position. cordance with clearly defined principles of military law

KILPATRICK'S MOUNTED RANGERS.

This regiment is to be under the command of Col. Manu-leld Davies, an experienced officer and a graduate of West Point. Companies are mustered in as soon as full and forwarded to Fortress Monroe, under direction of Lieut. Col. Kilpatrick, also a graduate of West Point, now an offi cer in the United States Army, and, it will be rememcer in the United States Army, and, it will be remem-bered, was wounded at Big Bethel. The men are quar-tered at the Westchester House while in the city. This bids fair to be one of the finest and most formidable re-giments that will have left the city, being armed with a Sharpe's rifle, brace of revolvers and cavairy sabre. Two squadross have aiready been sent on, and another will leave on Friday morning. A few good men will be re-ceived at 648 Broadway. Uniforms, quarters and rations fornished upon signing the roll.

THE FIFTEENTH REGIMENT. PRESENTATION TO LIBUTENANT WILLIAM W. HORTON OF COMPANY D.

OF COMPANY D.

Colonel McLeod Murphy, a few days since, at Washington, presented to Lieutenant Horton a handsome sword
and belt. The presentation was made by Orderly Sergeant O'Keefe, to which a happy response was made by
the complimented recipient, and his thanks returned for
she honor.

BRITISH VOLUNTEERS.

Recruiting for this regiment is progressing most satis-actority. Recruits on signing the roll are immediately previded with quarters and first class rations at City Hall Marracks, and on each company being completed they are forwarded to camp at Staten Island. The headquarters of this regiment are at the Mercer House, corner of Broome and Mercer streets.

HONVED REGIMENT.

In order to conform the organization of this regiment to the general order of the Governor, respecting the new levy in this State, all the officers who signed the roll, as well as these who wish to join the regiment, are requested to meet at No. 397 Broadway, on Saturday next, at three o'clock P. M.

WASHINGTON GREYS.

HEADQUANTERS EGENTH REGIMENT N. Y. STATE TROOPS.

NEW YORK, July 31, 1861.

The members of this regiment will assemble in full fadgue dress, at the regimental armory corner of Grand and Centre streets, to be mustered out of the service of the United States, on Friday, the second day of August. Regimental line will form in Grand street, right on Centre street, at a quarter of ten o'clock A. M. Each member having any property in his possession belonging to the State of New York, or to the United States, will bring the same with him. Captain William Walton, of the Engineer Corps, will place a guard at the lower entrance of the armory, at nine o'clock, and admit none but members of the regiment. A meeting of the efficers of this regiment will be beid at the armory, on Wednesday evening, the 7th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M. By order of Colonel GEORGE LYONS.

D. B. Keeler, Adjutant.

D. B. KEELER, Adjutant. ROBERT J. CLYDE, Sergeant Major.

THE SEVENTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

A member of the Seventy-ninth regiment, who arrived in this city yesterday, states that Captain Farrish and First Lieutenant J. White, of Company B, were taken prisoners together by the rebel cavairy, and that the taptain did not at any time give up the command of his company on account of fatigue, but continued to lead on his men until captured by the rebels.

RELIEF FOR THE SOLDIERS' FAMILIES. THE MODUS OPERANDI OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF FUNDS—FOUR STATIONS ESTABLISHED IN THE CITY—HOW TO PROCURE BELIEF.

e fund created recently by the Common Council for the relief of soldiers' families has been the means of alle-viating many cases of distress in our city, although the system of distribution has been in operation for only two days. Of the scrip issued, amounting to \$500,000 \$230,000 worth has already been taken, and it is probable that the remainder will be rapidly subscribed to by our patriotic citizens. Comptroller Hawes, a most competent personage for the purpose, has charge of the fund, and issued fifteen thousand dollars as a of the fund, and issued fifteen thousand dollars as a first instalment for the relief of deserving persons. Four stations have been established in the city as follows:—Fourth Senatorial district, embracing the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Fourteenth wards, depot at the Rotunda. City Hall Park; Fifth Senatorial district, embracing the Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth wards, depot at No. 14 Fourth avenue: Sixth Senatorial district, embracing the Tenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth wards, depot at No. 16 Fourth avenue; Seventh Senatorial district, embracing the Twelfth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Tventy-first and Twenty-second wards, depot at State Arsenai, corner of Reventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street. The following rules which have been adopted to guide the distribution of funds, will also exhibit the course of conduct by which the committee are directed:—

rules which have been adopted to guide the distribution of funds, will also exhibit the consect of conduct by which the committee are directed:—

1. To entitle a family to ald from the fund, it must have been dependent for support upon the soldier at the time of his culistment, and must also have been resident in this city prior to May 1, 1861. Families laying other resources, and tanking of commissioned officers, are not entitled to tall from the fund.

7. No certificate for ald should be given to an applicant by a ward committee without satisfactory proof, through personal visitation, inquiry or otherwise, as to the number and circumstances of the family, the relations of the applicant, and the enlistment and present service of the soldier, which latter should be substantiated by proper certificate of enlistment, or certifical regimental or company roll. The ward committee shall endorse upon the back of any paper or certificate presented the disposition make of the case, and, if a ticket is given, the date, amount and ward from which it is issued.

3. The maximum amount of relief to be given to any one family is fixed as follows, payable weekly:—To the head of a family, two dollars par week; to the oldest child, one dollar per week; to each additional child, not exceeding four in number, flity cents per week. Where the solider has no wife living, the eldest child shall be considered the head of the family. Committees are urged to make following his living, the eldest child shall be considered the head of the family. Committees are urged to make discrimination, and in all cases where smaller sums will answer the desired object, to make their certificate accordingly.

4. The assistant treasurers will pay on guch certificates.

ate accordingly.

4. The assistant treasurers will pay on such certificates the signature of a majority of the members of the Ward Committees in their respective al districts.

bianks of all certificates given by the Ward Com-

5. The binnes of all certificates given by the Ward Committees must be filled out in ink, and by writing and not by figures, except as to dates and residence.

6. The assistant tressurers will retain in their possession, upon presentation, all certificates upon which they make payments, and after recording the same in a book prepared for the purpose, will number and file them as vouchers, giving to the helder a pass or check numbered to correspond with the ticket retained. All payments made shall be entered in a cash book at the time of making them, and likewise posted in the record nook against the name of the party to whom paid.

7. Fayments should be made directly to the party in whose two the certificate is given, but if by sickness or other unavoliable circumstance the party cannot apply personally, the assistant treasurer should require some satisfactory authority for payment to another as representative.

satisficatory authority for payment to another as representative.

3. A record should be kept by each Ward Committee of
all certificates issued by them. Books necessary for that
purpose will be furnished by the Comptroller.

9. It will be the duty of visiters to constantly supervise the condition of families to whom certificates may
have been granted, and to report to the Ward Committees
any changes in respect to their wants, and especially to
be watchful lest improper or unworthy persons abuse
the generative of the Corporation.

10. The families of volunteers who desire assistance
will first make application to the committee of their respective wards, and upon receiving a certificate will present the same on the day set apart for payment to the assistant treasurer of the Senatorial district in which they
reside.

above regulations do not provide, it will be seen The above regulations do not provide, it will be seen, for the support of brothers and sisters of the soldier, when he is ammarried. It allows a certain sum to his reother, as heart of the family, but nothing to her children, massimely as the provided of the family, but nothing to her children, massimely as the provided of the part of those who framed the regulations, and, will no doubt be amended. When a single soldier has her, the support of his brothers and sisters, slody should be a "much entitled to relief as a married soldier's family. In those desiring such relief it may be microsting to state the means by which it is to be obtained. Application is to be made, in the first place, to the ward committee, who cen'dy to the honesty of the application. Upon presentation of this voucher at the depois above mentioned the money will be immediately forth-

coming in weekly payments. Within the past two days nearly \$10,000 have been expended, and of this sum the largest portion has been distributed at the rotanda by the agent, Mr. Sheridan Shook, whose post is, perhaps, the most enerous one, on account of the large number of wards and applicants which it comprises.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

THE MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION. THE STATE OFFICES DECLARED VACANT—A PROV SIGNAL GOVERNMENT TO BE APPOINTED, ETC.

JEFFERSON CITY, July 30, 1861.
The Convention to-day declared vacant the offices versor, Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of State, by

The seats of the members of the present General Asmembly were also declared vacant, by a vote of 52 to 28.

The Convention also adopted, without material alteraion, the whole balance of the report of the Committee of

Eight, as heretofore reported.

The Convention will to-morrow appoint a provisional Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of State. Judge Gamble, of St. Louis; John B. Henderson and Gen. Thomas L. Price are spoken of for Governor. Allare

The Convention will doubtless adjourn to morrow

JEFFERSON CETY, July 31, 1861.
The Convention this morning elected Hamilton R. Gam ble, of St. Lonis, Governor of Missouri by sixty-eight votes; Willard P. Hall, Lieutenant Governor by sixty-one votes, and Mordecai Oliver, Secretary of State by sixty-one votes. The opposition were excused from voting, as they protested against the power of the Convention. No votes were cast against any of the candi

Governor Gamble will be inaugurated in the Convention at three o'clock P. M.; also the Lieutenant Governor and Secretary of State. The election of the Governor was received with loud applause.

The Convention will doubtless adjourn this evening or

OUTRAGES OF THE MISSOURI REBELS IN IOWA. BURLINGTON, Iowa, July 31, 1861. Mr. Thomson, the superintendent of the Burlington an

Mississippi Railroad, received a letter this evening from the station agent at Chacequa, stating that the rebels of Missouri were within twelve miles of that place, and were burning the houses and killing the people, and asking as sistance. An extra train will leave in the morning with what men and arms can be raised. Frequent reports have been received from the Missouri line that the rebels were committing similar outrages.

Four regiments are encamped here, but they are with

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN MISSOURI.

Mexico, Mo., July 31, 1861.
Brigadier General Pope has issued a special order, as signing Brigadier General Hurlburt to the command of the United States forces along the Hamibal and St. Joseph Railroad. Colonel Grant will command at Mexico, on the north Missouri road; Colonel Ross will occupy Mounton, and Colonel Paimer will post his regiment at Renick and Sturgeon, making his headquarters at Renick. These several districts will be divided into sub-districts not exceeding seven miles in extent, and commanding officers are instructed to report to the district headquarters at Mexico the names of per sons suitable to be appointed superintendents and assistant superintendents, whose duty it shall be to protect sistant superintendents, whose duty it shall be to protect the railroad property in their respective divisions. Men of property and respectability, without regard to political opinion, are to be selected for positions. All illegal assamblages will be promptly broken up, and all persons taken in arms against the United States will be sent to Mexico to be disposed of by the commanding general. No arrests will be made for opinion's sake, un-less the parties are engaged in open acts of hostility, or stimulating others to such acts by inflammatory words or publications. The restoration of peace and safety to a re-gion distracted by civil commotion, and the punishment gion distracted by civil commotion, and the punishment of the infamous assassins and incendiaries infesting the

country is announced to be the mission of the forces North Missouri. The troops are cautioned against excesses of any kin especially depredations on the possessions and property of any citizen of Missouri, and infractions of military disci-pline and good order will be visited with the greatest severity possible under the articles of war.

NEBRASKA TROOPS BOUND TO MISSOURI. OMAHA, Nebraska, July 31, 1861. Five companies of the First regiment of Nebraska vo

lunteers, Col. Shager commanding, left on the steamer West Wind this morning for St. Jeseph, Mo. They took

two pieces of cannon with them.

The weather is intensely warm. The crops are heavy.

A LIVELY SKIRMISH AT ROLLA.

[Correspondence of St. Louis Democrat.]

CARP ROLLA, S. W. B. P. R. R., July 27, 1861.

A Party of Sixty-five Rebelts Attack a Squad of Home Guards.—They are Repulsed and Severely Handled.

A fight occurred on the 25th at Lane's Prairie, fitteen miles from here, between a party of rebels numbering sixty-five and a squad of Home Guards from Rolla numbering only fitteen. The latter were out on a scouting expedition, and were suddenly surrounded and attacked by the rebels, who were commanded by Joinson, a notorious rebel. The Home Guards made a desperate stand, and after a few shots succeeded in driving the rebels back and pursued them some distance, killing their First Lieutenant and mortally wounding three others. One lieutenant and mortally wounding three others. pursued them some distance, killing their First Lieutenant and mortally wounding three others. One lieutenant on our side and two privates were severely wounded. The wounded on both sides were brought into the hospital of the Illinois Thirteenth this morning. One of the rebel wounded is a deserter from the company that captured him. He was shot through the shoulder and will hardly survive. The fighting was a rare instance of pluck on our side, as the boys had been drilled only once in the use of the musket. This proves that the Missouri boys can be depended on when they are enlisted on the side of the Stars and Stripes.

Three more companies have started out since yesterday morning, but nothing definite has been heard from them, except that Captain Wadsworth, of the Thirteenth, had been reinforced, and was in hot pursuit of a gang of rebels.

J. T. P.

DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST. The following general orders have been issued from

Gen. Fremont's defartment:

STAFF OF THE GENERAL

HEADGMARKES WESTERN DEFARTMENT,
St. LOUIS, Mo., July 25, 1861.

In compliance with General Orders, No. 40, datef War
Pepartment, Adjutant General's Office, Washington, July
3, 1861, the undersigned assumes command of the Western Department.
The following officers are officially announced as constituting the staff of the Commanding General:—
Captain J. C. Reiton, Assistant Adjutant General and
Acting Commissary of Subsistence.
Brevet Major J. McKinstry, Assistant Quartermaster.
Surgeon S. G. I. De Camp, Medical Director.
Lieutenant Colonel T. P. Andrews, Deputy Paymaster
Seneral.

Major General United States Army, Commanding.
REFORTS CALLED FOR.

Major General United States Army, Commanding.

REFORTS CALLED FOR.
HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT,
ST. LOUIS, July 26, 1861.

COMMANDING Officers of volunteer troops and reserve corps in this department will, without delay, forward it these headquarters a return of their respective commands stating their time of service, and accompanied by a minute report of their condition, respecting arms and equipments, clothing, camp and garrison equipage and means of transportation. The report will state the sentiments of the people among whom the troops are stationed, then ture and condition of the country in which they may be operating, its healthness, what supplies it will furnish, the distance from and means of communication with these headquarter? By order of

JOHN C. KELTON, Assistant Adjutant General.

NEWS FROM THE FAR WEST. BROWNVILLE, Nevada Territory, July 25, 1861.

A large number of Indians are now on the Republic Fork and the Platte river, ostensibly upon their annua hunt, but really to fight the Pawnees. A rumor reports the Cheyennes, Arrapahoes and

Kiowas, nearly six thousand strong, and the Cheyennes, three thousand seven hundred in number, and the latter seeking the aid of the Pallawallamus and Attos.

Some political contentions have occurred in Southern
Nebraska. The rebels have been in constant communication with the finding of that section, and the Attos acknowledge to having been solicited to aid the Southern Confederacy. A majority of the warriors were

at one time in favor of rendering the rebels assistance out they had been dissuaded from doing so. The settlers in the Big Bine are in great alarm, and many of them have moved away their families and stock. Scouting parties have been sent out from Kansas and some of the eastern counties of Nebraska to assist Union men and prevent outrages by the rebels and Indians. Three wagon loads of arms and amountion are reported to have crossed the Big Blue some days ago for parties in the in

THE WESTERN GUNBOAT FLOTILLA.

Thirty gunners arrived hego last might for the gamboats now ready. They leave for Chiro.

C. S. Snead, of this gity, is manefacturing cannon for

crest of the Southern confederacy.

INVITATION TO PRINCE NAPOLEON. Prince Napoleon and the Princess Clotilde received on Monday from the Secretary of State the congratulations gether with an invitation to extend their visit to Washsion. The Assistant Secretary of State went to New York to deliver the invitation. This courtesy was suitably received and acknowledged by the Prince and he will visit Washington in a few days, but as he is travelling unostentaciously and not in an official character, he will decline all public demonstrations. While in Washington he will probably take up his residence at the French Le-

A conference was held at the State Department this norning between the Secretary of State and the misis ters from Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia and Holland, upon some subjects presented in letters from the Tycoon of Japan to the President of the United States, ad from the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Secretary of State, containing propositions to delay the opening of certain ports in Japan. The result has not been accer-

HOW THE RICHMOND PEOPLE RECEIVED THE FIRST

NEWS OF THE BULL RUN BATTLE.

Private advices here from Richmond represent that the stampede there on Sunday night, 21st inst., when the dirst news of the battle of Bull run reached there, was quite as great as it has been represented to be on our side. The first intelligence received was that Gen. Beauregard had been compelled to abandon the field. The Union men commenced preparations for an evacuation of the city.

The writers describe the scene as one of wild excitement and blank dismay on the part of the rebels.

NARROW ESCAPE OF GENERAL BEAUREGARD. It is said that General Beauregard narrowly escaped seing captured by some of our scouts on Monday last. within three or four miles of the Chain Bridge. He had left a squad of his troops scenting there only a few minutes before they were surrounded and taken prisoners by Captain Motte, of the New York Volunteers, and a mpany of our men were lying in wait. FORTHCOMING STATEMENT OF COL. MILES.

Colonel Dixon S. Miles, U. S. A., the division com-mander of the left wing of the Army of the Potomac, is preparing for publication to-morrow, a reply to the vin-dictive assault upon him in the report of Col. Richardson. REBEL OUTRAGES UPON UNION MEN IN VIRGINIA.

Rebel outrages upon the persons and property of Union men in Virginia are unabated. Within the last few days the residence of Hon. C. H. Upton, near Falls Church, was stripped of its contents, and the negroes found there car-ried off. Two of them managed to escape, and brought information to Mr. Upton of what had occurred.

THE SECESSION QUESTION IN THE MARYLAND LEGIS-LATURE.
It is believed here that the Maryland Legislature, now in session again at Frederick, will attempt to pass an ordinance of secession in secret session. Frederick is in-cluded in General McClellan's military district, and the cruded in General McClemin's minitary district, and the arrest of the Legislature, upon the charge of treason, will be the first and immediate consequences of such an overtact, if it should be committed. This Legislature has become a nuisance to the State, and the people would rejoice if the disloyal members should do some act that would authorize the breaking up of the nest of mischief makers

CONTRADIOTORY NEWSPAPER REPORTS. The Intelligencer of to-day makes merry over the con-tradictions in the accounts of the Bull run affair in their issues of the following Monday and Tuesday mornings, announcing a splendid victory one day and a disgraceful rout the next. The sleepy old fogles of the Intelligencer are so far behind the age that they are not aware there is a government censor at the telegraph office, and that after the accounts first received of a victory had been trans-mitted on Sunday night, the subsequent intelligence of a rout was intercepted till next day, and consequently could not appear in the papers of Monday anywhere outside of

The President's levee was largely attended by military and naval officers and members of Congress. The display of crinoline was considerably restricted. Conspicuous among the guests was General McClellen. Mrs. Lincoln made the tour of the East Room escorted by the venerable

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED.

The Senate held a long executive session to-day and confirmed a large number of appointments, but none of much importance. The settlement of the Rochester Post Office case was the principal thing done. This closes a very pretty contest. Mr. King had been urgently pressed by Mr. Ely, who was strongly opposed by Mr. Allen, of the Rochester Democrat, to end the conflict. The President nominated Mr. Updike, brother-in-law of George Dawson, of Albany, and in the absence of Mr. Ely, in the clutches of the rebels, the nomination was confirmed.

NEWS FROM ALEXANDRIA.

The military commission appointed to try the case of William Murray, of the Second New Hampshire regiment, charged with the murder of Mary Butler, on Saturday last, closed their labors this afternoon. Their decision, together with the evidence, was been transmitted to head quarters for approval.

The New York Twenty-fourth regiment, stationed at lington Mills, has tern about one hundred yards of the railroad track up for the purpose of constructing breast-

Some of the bridges between here and Vienna have been

No soldiers, not even commissioned officers, are allowed to visit Washington. The conduct of the troops is unexceptionable.

ARREST FOR LIBEL.

Mr. J. C. Cuyler, editor of the Express of this city, was arrested to-day for an alleged libel on a warrant sworn out by Captain J. W. Hancox, of the steamer North Americas Mr. Cuyler charged the captain with uttering strong ecossion sentiments, and declares that he will justify all

JEFFRISON CITY, July 31, 1861.
Governor Gamble and Lieutenant Governor W. P. Hall were sworn in and inaugurated in the Convention, in the afternoon session to-day. Each made a strong Union and patriotic speech, amid loud applause. After the presenta-tion of an address to the people of the State by the Con-vention, it address to the Third Monday in December, inless sooner called together by the new government, or is demanded by the public safety.

Three hundred kegs of powder and six pieces of cannon

were captured near Warsaw yesterday, and will be sent

NEWS FROM THE OSAGE INDIAN REGION.

I LAVENWORTH, July 31, 1861.
The Conservative has advices from the Osage Indian region which state that Mr. Schoonmaker, the shief of the signaries of that tribe, has been compelled to leave by

A force of one hundred men, under Judge Brown, of Humboldt, has left Allen county for the Osage country, to disperse the rebels.

The Times says that a large body of Pawnees and Chevennes are in the vicinity of Marysville, Marshall county, Kansas, and it is thought they will inaugurate hostilities, having been tampered with by the rebels of that region. After the recent skirmish at Harrisonville, Missouri, and the dispersion of the rebel forces, Jennisin and his men among the troops. Jennisin is not in the United States The trial of D. R. Anthony, publisher of the Conservation of this city, for killing R. C. Satterlee, editor of the Herald, closed yesterday. The jury were out but twenty minutes,

MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS FOR THE WAR. Bosrow, July 31, 1861.
The Fourteenth regiment, Colonel Wm. B. Greene, and

the Fifteenth, Colonel Charles Devant, will leave for the seat of war during the present week. The Fourteenth is now at Fort Warren, and Fifteenth encamped near Wor-The official list of casualties in the Eleventh Massachu setts regiment, at the late battle, was eighteen killed thirty-five wounded and thirty-four missing.

THE THIRTEENTH MASSACHUSETTS REGI-MENT. PHILADELPHIA, July 31, 1861. Punabhirma, July 31, 1861.

The Thirteenth Massachusetts regiment arrived here carly this morning. After breakfast they marched out into Washington street and encountered the Sixth Massachusetts regiment returning home. Cordial greetings passed between them. The Thirteenth regiment marched to West Philadelphia and took the cars for Harper's Perry.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE REBEL CONGRESS. VIA NEW ORLEANS, July 31, 1861. }

Congress has been in secret session all day. The following ing has been made public:—
The resolution permitting the First regiment of North Carolina volunteers to be mustered into the service of the Southern confederacy for the time agreed upon by them

when they volunteered, and he paid for services an easy rendered. This includes the pay of private debts from the North Carolina Military Institute.

The President has approved of the resolution making disposition of the donations made by churches on fast day to relieve the wounded at Manassas Junction. The

amount is \$5,228 60 cents.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH. LOUSVILLE, July 31, 1861. The Richmond Examiner of the 27th inst. says:—
The Confederate forces have been removed forward far beyond Manassas Junction. Prisoners are still being brought in. One thousand of the enemy's dead still

President Davis has telegraphed to a Georgia regiment to come on, as we have captured 22,000 stand of arms. Adjutant Fairbanks, of a Michigan regiment, is a priso-

Norwich Railroad and Steamboat Route

The President and Directors of the Norwich and Worester Railroad line, having some time ago become fully impressed with the idea that their route between the two impressed with the idea that their route between the two
great commercial cities of New York and Boston was susceptible of being rendered quite as popular as any other,
resolved to inaugurate a new state of affairs, and at once
set about effecting the desired reformation. With this
view it was decided to dispense with the co-operative
services of those gentlemen who had constantly on hand,
a few old boats to employ on the route, and calculated to
prejudice its interests and advance these of another line.
In the along of the old steamers, it was presented. In the place of the old steamers, it was proposed to build new ones expressly for the route, which should not be surpassed in point of strength, speed, appointments,

conveniences, elegance, &c.

It was resolved in like manner to shut the doors against any future interference with the management as regards location of the New York terminus calculated to impair any advantages it might possess.

The next object sought to be accomplished was that of removing the eastern terminus of the steamboat service from Allyn's Point to New London, and build at the latter

of removing the eastern terminus of the steamboat service from Allyn's Point to New London, and build at the latter place the meet ample accommodations for freight and passenger traffic. Many advantages were set forth as likely to accrue from such a step, the nature and details of which are necessarily omitted in the present notice. Another point to be gamed and provided for was, obtaining the privilege of running the trains of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad over the track of the New London, williamatic and Palmer Railread, between Norwich and New London, so as to run through to the proposed new steamboat wharf at New London, and there transfer passengers and freight to and from the steamers to the trains, and vice erra. Also to place on the railroad new passenger cars, embracing all the modern improvements, to run in connection with the steamers.

A portion of the programme, as our readers are doubtless, aware, has stready been carried out by the construction of two magnificent steamers, and which have now been placed on the route—the City of Boston about ten days ago, and her consort, the City of New York, on Monday last, when she left this city on her initial trip. Several hundred invited guests and a large number of passengers were on board, accompanied by the Seventh Regiment Band to entertain them with selections from operas, national airs, and popular ballads. On arriving at Allyn's Point, after a fine run, a portion of the guests availed themselves of the opportunity afforded them to visit the "City of Notions." On Tuesday morning the steamer received on board about three hundred beaux and belies from Norwich and New London, and then islands at the east end of Long Island Sound, and back to Aliyn's Point. The day was remarkably fine, and the guests enjoyed themselves in dancing and feasting to their hearts' content.

About half-past nine o'clock P. M. the train from Boston and Worcester browning and the extinct and the data.

guests enjoyed themselves in dancing and feasting to their hearts' content.

About half-past nine o'clock P. M. the train from Bostom and Worcester brought upwards of five hundred additional guests and passengers for the homeward trip of the steamer. This large reinforcement created lively times on board, and kept up the festivities at the table until after midnight. In the course of another hour a meeting was organized, by calling upon Coionel Newell A. Thompson, of Boston, to preside, and appointing Messrs. W. H. Kennard and C. A. Chase, Secretaries. 9m motion of F. 8. Merritt, a committee was appointed to prepare a series of resolutions expressive of the sentiments of those on board relative to the importance of the new enterprise which had just been imagurated by the managers of this line, and their high appreciation of the liberality displayed, as well as to tender their cordial thanks to Captain Comstock, President of the Norwich and New York York Transportation Company; E. H. Brewer, Esq., President of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, and E. S. Martin, Esq., agent of the line, as well as to the officers of the steamer, for the hespitable and polite attentions extended to them on this occasion.

The dimensions of the City of New York and capacity of her engines are as follows:—Length, 315 feet; breadth of beam, 39 feet; breadth over all, 70 feet; breadth of beam, 39 feet; breadth over all, 70 feet; breadth of beam, 39 feet; breadth over all, 70 feet; stroke, 12 feet. The hull was built by Samuel Steden & Co., of Greenpoint, and the engine by the Novelty Iran Works. The steamer is divided into four watertight compartments by the construction of three of West's water tight bulk heads. The most complete arrangements have been made for warming every staterooms, besides other sleeping accommedations for five hundred passengers. The china, glass, cuttery and planish wares, furnished by E. V. Haughwort & Co., are the most elegant ever put on board of a steamer, and cost over \$10,000. The furniture and upholst

The Canada Reciprocity Treaty.

[From the Toronto Globe, July 22.]

The Hamilton Speciator learns through a channel "perfectly reliable" that the administration at Washington is favorable to the termination of the reciprocity treaty at the expiration of the term agreed upon—that is in 1864. It believes that this movement is a part of Mr. Seward's system of tactics in furtherance of his publicly expressed design to annex this province to the United States, and further draws the conclusion that the American Secretary of State does not expect that the authority of the federal government will be re-established over the Southern States.

states.

It is impossible to conecal the existence of some danger of the abolition of the reciprocity treaty by the American government. That treaty was carried and has since been maintained by the influence of Southern statesmen, who believed that it would be the means of preventing the annuation of Canada to the republic, a thing which they dreaded, and, foolishly enough, thought likely to happen. At the present moment, of course, the influence of the Southern States over the affairs of the Union has disappeared, and is it likely that its power will in any degree be restored for many years to come? The North will be able, when the South is brought again within the Union, to dictate the national policy on the question of reciprocity, as well as on other matters.

The Statements of the Proposition of the Confidence of the Statement of th

will never be brought to submit to the slave government

of the South. When we consider how much the reciprocity treaty has done to remove mutual prejudices that existed in the United States and in Canada; how much it has done to be neit the trads of the great lakes in which the Americans are interested as much as ourselves; how much the great public works of the Union have profited by Cameda becoming commercially almost a part of the United States; we cannot believe the reciprocity treaty will ever be abosished. But it is well that the statemen of the Union understand that nothing they can do will in any wise shake the relations of Canada to the mother country. They have been led astray on this point by the lies of the Ministerial press, and, we may add, of Ministers themselves.

An Elopement from the Metropolis.

An Elopement from the Metropolis.

MRS. EMMA SCOTT RUNS OFF WITH MR. NEWYON ST.

JOHN—NEW YORK DETECTIVES OVERHAUL THEM

AT ST. LOUIS.

(From the St. Louis Republican, July 20.)

On the Sth of July Mrs. Emma Amelia Scott, the wife of
a rich merchant in Now York city, cloped with a Mr Newton St. John, one of the fast young men that abound in
that metropolis. The husband and parents of the lady
were almost frantic at her disappearance, and New York
detectives were despatched in pursuit of the couple. A
few days ago one of the officers arrived in this city and
called on the Chief of Police. He stated that in had been
over all almost all of the West where it was probable the
parties would go, but finding no traces should return home.
He left, however, the miniatures of the lovers with Chief
McDenough, so that he might recognise and arrest them
should they come to this city. Saturday the Chief received information that led him to suspect the couple were
among the passengers on the steamer Hawkeeye State, just
arrived from St. Paul, and detectives Welsh and Engan
were despatched with the miniatures to find out.

At Barnum's Hotel they learned that a gentleman and
lady answering to the description had taken rooms, with
the intention of starting the next day for Chicago. On
further inquiry they became convinced they had found
the parties, and so reported at headquarters. The Chic
at once proceeded to Barnem's, knocked at the door of the
suspected froom, and, recognizing the person who opened
it as the fascinating Mr. St. John, at once addressed him
by that name.

The youth was at first disposed to deny his identity, but

the parties, and so reported at headquarters. The Chief at once proceeded to Barnem's, knocked at the door of the suspected room, and, recognizing the person who opened it as the fascinating Mr. St. John, at once addressed him by that same.

The youth was at first disposed to deny his identity, but finding it useless, confessed to the family cognomen, and introduced the abscending wife to his unwelcome visiter. They were both at once taken into custody, and Newton spent the balance of the day in so romantic a place as the calaboose. When he came forth in the evening to more pleasant quarters his personal appearance, to say the least, was not as impressive as when stopping at Barnum's. Mrs. Scott, who is mosten years of age, and remarkably interesting in appearance, was sent to a private house, where she will remain until her parents or some officers arrive from New York. The lady stated that when they left New York they took the cars at Jersey City and went to Philadelphia, stopping at the Continental Hotel. From there they started for the West, going to Mitwankee and St. Paul, where they stayed six days. They there took passage for this city, intending next to go to Chicago, where, their money being nearly gone, they would procuse a livelihood as they best might.

Previous to starting on their Journey, Mrs. Scott drew from a bank, where she had a deposit, the sum of \$300. Only \$31 of this is now left, Mr. St. John having the misfortune to be without funds when commencing the journey, and not having received any since. The truant wife had jewelry to the value of about fifteen hundred dollars, and a great quantity of fine clothes in her trunks. These would probably have been sacrified when the money was spent. She stated that it was useless to take her back to the shame of facing those she had injured, she loved the man with whom she had if ed, and was defermined to live with him. She plead eagerly to be allowed to share his imprisonment when he was first locked up in the calaboose. Chief McDonough telegraphed t

Dottnary.

PRINCE ADAM CZARTONYSKI, THE POLISH PATRIOT.

(From the London Star, July 17.)

The Prince Adam Czartoryski, who died on Monday evening at Paris, was born so long ago as 17:0. The date carries back our minds to a state of affairs in Europe that no effort of knowledge or imagination can adequately real-so. George III. was still a young man, just closing the dirst decade of his reign. Louis the Well Belowed was drawing to the close of the long career that misorably belied his youthful surname. Frederick the Great had well high surmounted the obstacles to his daring project of raising a new made kingdom to the rank of a first rate Power. Maria Thereas, a widow, but a queen, still ruled the councils of her imperial son. Catharine II., also a widowed empress, governed the rules subjects of her murdered husband with a more than mesculine vigor. Between these two empires, stretching from the Baltic to the Carpathian Mountains, lay the kingdom of Poland, a prey to samreby, and marked out for partition. This very year in which Cartoryski was born, a pestilence swept off 250,000 of the people. Two years later the first partition was effected. Frussia took the maritime province of Posen. Austria, with a reductance expressed in Maria Thereas's andorsement on the treaty, accepted Galicia. Russia appropriated the provinces on her northwestern frontier. Still the Poland that remained was a large and goodly land, fertile and populous.

In 1806 he subscribed, in the name of Russia, the tresty

ated the provinces on her northwestern frontier. Still the Poland that remained was a large and goodly land, fertile and populous.

In 1806 he subscribed, in the name of Russia, the tresty with Great Britain. He then demanded his dismissal, but, nevertheless, accompanied Alexander in the campaign of 1807, having previously assisted at the battle of Austerlitz.

After the peace of Tilsit he retired almost entirely from public life, declaring that his connection with Russia was only to be referred to the person of the Emperor. When the war broke out in 1812 he was again by the aide of Alexander, whom he accompanied to Paris in 1813. In 1815 he was appointed Senator Palatine of the kingdom, and in 1817 married the Princess Anna Sapieha. He attended the first Diet, and spoke boldly in favor of a constitution, but all his hopes were disappointed. In 1821 some students of the University of Wilna, of which he was curator, were accused of revolutionary movements, and in spite of his efforts sixty of them were imprisoned without trial. Many of the sons of the first families were drafted as soldiers into the Russian regiments, and others were banished to Siberis and the military colonies. Czartoryski theoreupon resigned his post. When the revolution of 1830 broke out he devoted ail his energies to the service of his country. He was appointed President of the Provisional Government, and summoned the Diet to meet on the 18th of December, 1830. On the 30th of January, 1831, he was placed at the head of the national government, and offered half his property for the service of his country. After the terrible days of August 15 and 16, he resigned his post, but served as a common soldier in the corps of General Romarino during the last fruitless struggles. When all was lost he made

perty for the service of his country. After the terrible days of August 15 and 18, he resigned his post, but served as a common soldier in the corps of General Romarine during the last fruitiees struggles. When all was lost he made his escape, and reached Paris, where he has since resided, and busied himself for the benefit of his homeless countrymen. He was expressly excluded from the amnesty of 1831, and his estates in Poland were confiscated.

During the Polish insurrection of 1846 his Gallician estates were put under sequestration by the Austrian government, but this was removed in the spring of 1846. In March of that year he issued a prociamation arging the German representives to units with those of France to demand the restoration of Poland. In April, 1845, he enfranchised the peasants upon his estate of Siendalws, in Gallicia, and gave them their possessions in fee.

For thirty years he has actively represented the cause of Poland among the politicians and literatio formore. He never wearied of exposing her wrongs, confessing her faults and predicting her recovery. Though Cracow was absorbed—though the revolution of 1848 and the war of 1854-2 passed over without bringing help, he retused to despair. But the other day, in reply to an address from English friends—while the mournful spectacle of Russian butchery in the streets of Warsaw was present to his eyes—he renewed the profession of his faith and truth. Those last words of his have now the solemnity of a farewell to earth—a final appeal to Heaven. When that appeal is answered—when Poland regains the rights to which every act of valor or endurance adds a fresh sanctity, the ashes of Prine Adam Castroyski may be borne-back to their native earth; and his tomb record the fulfilment of the hopes in which he lived and died.

Markets.

Phuladelinia, July 31, 1861.

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Wheat unchanged: sales of red at \$1 10 a \$1 13, and white at \$1 17 a \$1 20. Corn firm. Mess pork \$16 50. Whiskey firm.

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BUFFALO, July 31—1 P. M.

Flour steady. Wheat quiet: no sales. Corn steady; demand fair: sales 5,000 bushels at 31 ½c. Whiskey better: sales 320 bbls. at 16 ½c. Canal freights firm at 10 ½c. on corn and 11 ½c. on wheat to New York. Imports to day—2,600 bbls. floor, 58,000 bushels wheat, 337,000 bushels corn.

BUFFALO, July 31, 1861.

Flour steady and in fair demand. Whoat quiet: sales 5,000 bushels des corn.

Flour steady and in fair demand. Whoat quiet: sales 5,000 bushels at 31 ½c. Oats lower: sales 7,000 bushels at 23c. Whiskey better: sales 320 bbls. at 16 ½c. Canal freights firm: 10 ½c. on corn, 11 ½ on wheat, 10 New York. Lake imports—5,000 bushels may port a flour, 60,000 bushels wheat, 347,000 bushels corn. 9,000 bushels corn. 9,000 bushels wheat, 107,000 bushels corn. 9,000 bushels corn. 9,000 bushels wheat, 107,000 bushels corn. 9,000 bushels corn. 9,000 bushels wheat, 107,000 bushels corn. 9,000 bushels corn. Surger, 3,000 bushels wheat, 107,000 bushels corn. 9,000 bushels corn. Surger, 3,000 bushels corn. Surger, 3,000 bushels corn. Surger, 3,000 bushels corn. 9,000 bushels corn. Surger, 3,000 bushels corn. 9,000 bushels corn. Surger, 3,000 bushels corn. Surger, 3

25,300 bushels corn.

Chicago, July 31, 1861.

Flour quiet. Wheat ½c. better: 68c. a 68½c. for No. 1, 64c. a 65½c. for No. 2; in store. Corn advancing: sales 26c, for mixed, alloat. Oats quiet. Receipts—4,000 blushels cats. Shipments—500 blbs. flour, 43,000 bushels wheat, 102,000 bushels corn. Freebuss—6c. on corn, 5%c. on wheat 10 Buffalo. Exchange on New York at parcurrency.

Foreign Theatricals.

Foreign Still playing in the provinces.

Security, is acting

The "Colleen Bawn" is still playing in the provinces. At Glasgow, Leeson, a New York favorite, is acting Father Tom, his original part at Laura Keene's.

Proctor, the American tragedian, played at the Pavillon, London, on the 1st instant, and Mr. and Mrs. Marcus Ellmore are in London, advertising for engagements.

It is rumored that Mr. and Mrs. Charles Matthews have separated on account of pecuniary troubles. It seems that Mr. Matthews took Madame's salary to pay his own debts.

CAUTION.—TONES MANUFACTURED FROM COMMON whiskey, raw alcohol and such like, abound in this CAUTION.—TONKS MANUFACTURED FROM COMMON whiskey, raw alcohol and such like, abound in this market. If you wish to be healthy use STEINFELD'S COGNAC BITTERS. If you are sick use them. Keep them always in your family. They cure Cholera, Choiera Morbus, Diarrhosa, Dysentery, Yellow Fever, Billous Diseases and Bowel Complaints, and are an invaluable tonic for common use during hot weather. They are manufactured in France from pure Cognac Brandy, and are imported and sold by STEINFELD, 70 Nassau street, sole agent for the United States